The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.—NO. 6635. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Part of the Business Section of Portland, Oregon, Burned.

Reported Destruction of Helena, Ark., by Fire.

Official Status of Bismarck Defined by the Emperor.

Conflict Between Russian and British Interests in Asia.

Thirty Persons Washed from a Wreck on the French Coast.

FIRE IN PORTLAND, OREGON.

Three Blocks Burned—Destruction of the Town Arrested by a Change of Wind—Loss $250,000.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 23.—A disastrous conflagration occurred in this city today. The fire broke out in a Chinese washhouse on the east side of Front-street, between Alder and Morrison streets, and among the wooden block and nearly the entire block on the west side of the same street. At noon a general conflagration in this part of the city seemed inevitable. Property was removed in the burnt district blocks in the direction the fire was spread. Fortunately, at this critical time the wind changed, shifting the flames back upon the burnt portion, which soon checked the flames as they licked the ashes of the burned buildings. The fire was confined within three blocks, which constituted a part of the business section. Among the heaviest losers are: J. B. Cosper, builder; W. B. Durgin, builder; Occidental Hotel proprietors; Geo. Vernon, Mail & Herald; E. L. Pittock, Oregonian Publishing Company; G. W. Vaughan, Stacey & Co., P. G. Stewart, E. Waiting, job printer; George & Richard Co., paper; Stanley & Co., Front-street; Prescott & Mansfield, Oregon Herald office, slightly damaged; C. E. Carter, C. H. Woodward, druggist; R. L. Wilson, jeweler; S. L. Stone; Chas. & Noah Cornelius, stock weighers; owners of Alcon and Front saloons; Mrs. Hall, milliner; Mrs. Gregg, milliner; Mrs. Greene, milliner, and others. The occupants of Mrs. Washington's boarding-house rescued from the flames.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—A dispatch from Bordeaux says the Liverpool packet Germania went ashore Saturday evening, during a violent storm, on a sand bank at the mouth of the River Gironde. The water soon began to break over the vessel, and the passengers and crew were compelled to take to the rigging, from which thirty persons were washed away and drowned. The remainder, after passing the entire night in their perilous position, were rescued on Sunday morning by a French steamship.

FRANCE.

Execution of a Traitor.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Pothorin, member of the Paris Commune, was shot by courtmartial and found guilty of treasonable practices. Mayet and Gerardin, lieutenant of Sciences to the Prussians, by whom they were shot, was executed today at Versailles.

SPAIN.

Action of the Senate on Emancipation of Porto Rican Slaves.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—A bill providing for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico was read in the Senate today.

Municipal Reforms in Porto Rico—Additional Action of the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—A bill providing for the municipal reforms in Porto Rico was read in the Senate today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. Sickles telegraphs from Madrid that both Honsecor Castro have accepted by decisive majorities the colonial policy of the Ministry for Porto Rico, which involves the separation of the Civil from the Military Government, the extension to Porto Rico of the same provincial form of government which exists in Spain, with Municipal Government and town and local officers. Two of the Ministry resigned, and their successors, who did so accord with the rest of the Ministry and with Congress, were cordially received by the Congress. The policy of the Ministry is understood to be approved by a majority of the Senators against 4, and by the Senate against 19 in the Lower House.

Gen. Sickles further telegraphs that the President of the Council announces that a bill for the immediate emancipation of slavery in Porto Rico will be speedily introduced.

ITALY.

Papal Allocution Against Anti-Church Legislation—Twenty-Two Cardinals Present.

ROME, Dec. 22.—A consistory was held today. Twenty-two Cardinals were present. The Pope delivered an allocution, in the course of which he said the Church was still sorely oppressed. The purpose to destroy her was shown in the acts of the Italian Government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army, and imposed heavy taxes on Church property. He solemnly protested against the bill now pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that titles to property acquired by this means would be null and void. He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the Church, and declared that, by the gradual operation of Violence, calumny, and rationalistic ways employed to destroy the Church by men who, ignorant of religion, scorned to define its dogmas. The allocution concluded with a protest against the Clerical Duration bill recently passed by the Spanish Cortes, and a general condemnation of the Armenian schism.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Formation of the First Responsible Ministry—The Ministerial Wishes.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The mail steam-ship from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived. She brings intelligence that the first Ministry under the system of responsible government has been formed at the Cape.

A dispatch from the Cape to Natal has been tested in the discovery. The latter complained of the manner in which labor is administered at the Diamond fields.

CANADA.

The New Governor of Manitoba—Ministerial Crisis in British Columbia.

TORONTO, Dec. 21.—The following dispatch has been received from Sir Garry: Hon. Mr. Morris, the new Lieutenant-Governor, was sworn in on Saturday.

The horse disease is very prevalent, and prevents the running of stages.

The following has been received here from Victoria, British Columbia: The McCreight Ministry have been defeated by a majority of one, and have tendered their resignations.

The Fifth-Avenue Hotel Fire—The Verdict.

Coroner Schirmer, last evening, rendered the inquest respecting the fire at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, through which eleven of the servant girls lost their lives. Testimony was taken from John Kay, the plumber of the hotel, who tore the screws from the window, Bridget Brennan, Alice Nolan, Annie Dwyer, Bridget Curry and Mary Burke, domestic servants; Joseph Morgan, the watchman; Officer McCormick, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who gave the alarm, and Mary E. Fuhen, the housekeeper. But very little, if any additional evidence was obtained. Commissioner James E. Nicholson testified that it was by his order that the bodies of the burned girls were removed to the morgue. He has never telegraphed to Bellevue Hospital for the ambulance, under the hope that some of the girls were not beyond the reach of the surgical skill. Mary Burke gave a complete list of the nine girls who occupied room No. 61, at the time of the fire, and the names of the two rescued—Ann Nolan, aged 18. The taking of the testimony occupied over three hours, and shortly after 10 o'clock the jury retired to consult on their verdict. At 4 o'clock this morning the jury returned and rendered the following verdict, signed by the whole of the jury:

The jury find that Bryant West and ten others, servants, came to their death on the night of Dec. 14, 1872, by reason of the fire which occurred in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, on the night of Dec. 14, 1872, by reason of the fire which occurred in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, on the night of the following morning; that the means employed upon it a corridor, closed at both ends, and too means of egress were by the way of a narrow flight of stairs, which led to the roof, on which the fire was burning; a small sky-light, opening upon the roof, was the only means of escape. And the jury further find that the servants of the hotel were unacquainted with the means of the fire, in order to preserve life. And we further recommend that the Fire Department be notified of the existence of the fire as soon as possible after the discovery of the fire, and that the Police Department be instructed to keep a watch over the premises in the vicinity.

WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Foreman.

LOUISIANA.

History of the Demise of Ex-Gov. Warmoth's Organ.

Card from the Ex-Managing Partner of the Print—A Journal that Could Not Live Without Advertising the Penal—The Fortunate Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The following card, published in this morning's Picayune from Mr. F. H. Nelson, the petitioning creditor in the bankruptcy proceedings against Mr. Wood and the New-Orleans Times, explains itself, and sets at rest all the sensational trash which has appeared reflecting upon any of the United States officials connected with the Court in which such proceedings were instituted, and the statements made in those dispatches are fully corroborated in every particular:

Perceiving an article in the Times containing animadversions upon my course in filing a petition for involuntary bankruptcy against C. A. Wood, I deem it no more than just to myself to state to the public the facts pertaining to the matter. Mr. Wood is indebted to me for $6,000 and interest, for money loaned. For this amount I hold his two promissory notes, one for $3,000, dated March 20, 1872, payable in ninety days; the other for $3,000, dated June 20, 1872, and payable on demand. When these notes were loaned, he promised to pay me one of money which he was to realize in New-York, as soon as he should arrive there in July. Down to the 6th of November he had made no provision or payment on account, which time I have daily looked for payment or security. He has secured me of his utter inability to pay myself, or his other creditors, whose debts amount to about $60,000, and he stated to me that he was a ruined man if he did not receive printing contracts from the State and city. When all hope of his obtaining these had failed, as in my opinion any communication of the publication of the New-Orleans Times with its enormous expenses, of which I knew the full details, would more and more consume the remnant of Mr. Wood's substance, as it had been for many months past published at a loss, and would leave myself and the other creditors less and less pro rata upon our debts. I placed the matter in the hands of Messrs. Chaffe and Levy, attorneys at law, to take such legal measures as they deemed best for my protection. I was advised by them that I could not even receive the money which Mr. Wood owed me without incurring the liability of being called upon to repay it to his estate, so as my full knowledge he was insolvent and bankrupt, and that under these circumstances a payment to me would constitute a fraudulent preference under the act of Congress called the Bankrupt act, and might involve me in serious consequences. As I was unwilling to see his estate daily wasted, I was led, under the advice of my said attorneys, to adopt the only means to protect myself, to wit: Institute against him proceedings in bankruptcy. I desire in this communication to deny collusion with any person in this matter, and to deny that I have any political or other motive in this business, save to collect as much of my debt as possible. If, indeed, it be true that I cannot resort to the laws of my country to collect my debts without being called all sorts of names by the newspapers, then are the newspapers above all laws. I have nothing to do with politics, or with other public transactions in this matter, but propose to simply follow up my legal remedies against Mr. Wood and his estate without fear or favor.

J. H. McKEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1872.

The New-Orleans Times is to be reinstated by the widow of W. H. King, who is the owner of one-half the concern; and the men who were the face-pieces before its seizure, such as C. A. Wood, Alexander Walker, and E. C. Hancock, are no longer to have anything to do with it. "Let us have peace!"

An Ingenious Distortion of the Case Presented by the Moving Committee.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The "Committee of Citizens of Louisiana" who have so magnanimously combined business, pleasure, and patriotism in their trip North, of which so much has been promised and said, having failed to bring the President of the United States, are now trying their hand on the people of the United States. They have given publicity to a long document, prepared by a few of their number, in which the facts relating to the election in Louisiana, and the subsequent litigation, are transposed, perverted, or omitted altogether, in order to make out a case against the Republicans and the Administration. On this frail basis are laid accusations of conspiracy and usurpation, and many other crimes incident to the oppression of a people, and the overthrow of their State Government. It is to be hoped that the Committee feel some sense of relief from this prodigious effusion of ink and bad temper.

SNOW BLOCKADE.

Continued Suspension of Railroad Travel in St. Joseph, Mich.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Dec. 23.—The intelligence on the railroad to-night remains unchanged. All the road cleared our yesterday has been filled again. Snow, accompanied by a high wind, has fallen continuously for the past three days. The storm exceeds any ever known in this part of the State. The main difficulty on the railroad is now between Colonna and Bridgeman, a distance of twenty-three miles. The drifts are from three to ten feet deep. The worst place is between Pennwalter and Monsiegue. All the trains are withdrawn to-night, but if the storm abates by morning, the road will be cleared by Wednesday. The thermometer is 30° below zero, and it is feared that the fruit crop is ruined.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

Breaking of an Ice Gorge at Cincinnati Several Coal Barges Carried Off—Ice in the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—The ice gorge at Newport Bridge gave way last night. Hengehold & Jarmer, coal-dealers, lost between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of coal, which was in barges fast in the ice. All the steam-boats escaped damage by the constant efforts of the men engaged on them. Further losses are expected when the gorge above the bridge gives way.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 23.—Navigation is virtually closed above this point. The river is filled with heavy ice, and the weather is excessively cold.

The Arkansas River Closed.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 23.—The river at this place was frozen over on Sunday morning. The present cold snap is the hardest since 1856.

Murder in Williamsburg—A Citizen Stabbed While Returning to his House.

Henry Siegler, aged thirty-three, residing at No. 79 Ridge-street, New-York, while on his way home from a visit to his brother, who lives at No. 26 Cook-street, Williamsburg, was met at the corner of Cook and Leonard streets by Frederick Wise and others, who began a dispute with Siegler about an old quarrel with his brother. Siegler showed no desire to fight, but quite, and stabbed Siegler in the arm. Blood flowed very fast, and before medical assistance could be procured he died in death. The assailant has not yet been arrested. He is well-known to the police, and it is thought that he cannot escape them long. Coroner Lennon is on the case to-day.

POLITICAL REFORM.

Massachusetts Republicans Ask Appointment of Horace Gray as Associate Justice.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Civic Council of Reform, held at No. 102 Broadway, the following resolutions and resolutions were unanimously passed, and ordered to be reported to the Council for their approval:

Resolved, After a long struggle over the proposed consolidation of the Government of the city of New-York with the public credit, until the City is saddled with a debt of $100,000,000, and taxation to the amount of more than three per cent upon the value of real estate, it is necessary to unite all the friends of reform, irrespective of political party, at a Fusion City Government, to be held on [illegible] and

Whereas, It is essential to reform in administration and to the confidence in public affairs, that the new Mayor be only entrusted with the duties of office, but that he be held responsible for the faithful official inspection, and universally in practice with economy and

Resolved, That the organization of the new government of the city of New-York, and the appointment of the Heads of Departments, be left entirely in the hands of the Mayor, and not restrained by the conditions of reformers, and are doing what we believe to be the best interests of the city, and that we will support the Mayor in the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That all persons appointed to office by the Mayor should be selected with reference to their fitness for the duties of the office, and not with reference to any political services rendered to the Mayor or his party.

Resolved, That the Legislature be petitioned to legislate out of office all appointments of Mayor Hall made since the passage of the act to reform the Mayor's Department.

WM. H. NELSON, Treasurer.

H. H. [illegible], Secretary.

REPORTED LOSS OF A STEAMER.

The Allan Steamer Germania Reported Totally Wrecked—Passengers Supposed to be Lost.

LONDON, Dec. 24—A. M.—It was reported at midnight that the steamship Germania, of the Allan line, was totally wrecked yesterday. No details were given, and up to this hour the report has not been confirmed. It is possible that the rumor has originated in the similarity of the names borne by the Allan steamships and the Liverpool packets, the Germanic recently reported as one of the missing of the Glasgow line. [According to the last files of the London *Shipping Gazette*, the Allan steamship Germania was to have sailed from Liverpool Dec. 11, for Havana and New-Orleans.]

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—1 A. M.—The barometer has rapidly risen from the North-West eastward over the Middle and New-England States, with falling temperature, northerly to westerly winds and generally clear weather. The pressure has diminished over and Gulf States, with increasing temperature, and rain over Western Louisiana and Texas. Light snow is prevailing in Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer and generally clear, cold weather; for the South Atlantic States, northerly to easterly winds and increasing cloudiness; for the Gulf States, cooler weather and rain; from Tennessee and the Ohio Valley to Lakes, partly cloudy to easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; from the latter region to the upper lakes, northerly to westerly winds, generally clear weather, and low temperatures.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

In Toronto, Ontario, on Sunday morning, the mercury stood at 10° below zero.

The 250 destitute Italians from New-York arrived at Richmond, Va., yesterday.

The steamer Hibernian sailed for Baltimore, from Halifax, N. S., Saturday night.

Mrs. Chanfrau is seriously ill in Salt Lake, and unable to fulfill her theatrical engagements.

Sunday was the coldest day since 1864 in Evansville, Ind. The mercury stood 8° below zero.

The bark Nora Anne cleared at Richmond, Va., yesterday, for Rio Janeiro, with 4,000 barrels of flour.

The Inter-Colonial train due at Halifax, N. S., arrived on Sunday evening. The cause continues to fall.

First Assistant Engineer A. J. Lowell, has been ordered to the Navy-Yard at New-York to take effect on Jan. 1.

The steam-ship Leon, from London, via Newfoundland, with Government stores, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday morning.

Yesterday was as cold as Saturday in St. Louis, and the mercury ranged from one to two degrees lower. Sunday was the coldest day since 1864.

James D. B. Deland, the founder and proprietor of the Florence Iron Works, died at Florence yesterday morning.

The last rail on the Shore Line connecting the West Wisconsin and Chicago and North-western Railways, was laid yesterday.

A heavy snow-storm, from the south-west, commenced in Portsmouth, N. H., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The mercury was at zero at sunrise.

The ship Cuba, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, put into harbor in Newport, R. I., on the 13th inst. Captain has no reason to Baltimore on account for a new one.

Mark A. Cate, of Portsmouth, N. H., fell dead in the machine shop of the Navy-Yard yesterday, probably of heart disease. He was about sixty-five years old.

The engineers and firemen reported frozen to death, on Saturday morning, on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan Railroad, are now reported safe, having been heard from at Warsaw, Ind.

The brig John Brightman, at Boston, Mass., from Rangoon, before reported full cargo of rosins consigned to order in China. The first cargo ever received at Boston consigned to an inland port of entry.

John Matsan, a convict confined for grand larceny in the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown, made a desperate attempt to stab Deputy Warden Hall on Sunday, but was knocked down and secured.

R. G. Eastman, a prominent private banker in Chicago, and Vice-President of the City Savings Bank, died at his residence, in that city, last evening, from the effect of a dose of arsenic taken on yesterday night.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States on the 21st inst. were as follows: Currency, $5,020,000 [illegible]; coin, $20,748,413 87; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $20,045,000.

The weather last night in Chicago was colder than on Saturday. The thermometer at the Signal Office ranged at 8° below zero. At Milwaukee it was 10° below zero. Ordinary thermometers around the city marked 20° and 25° below zero.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of C. H. and George H. Mitchell, one Daniels and one Bell, for conspiracy in the attempted robbery of the Bank of Saratoga Springs. C. W. Mitchell is President of the village of Saratoga Springs.

The Hottentuiana were greatly excited on Sunday by the appearance of fire shortly after 9 o'clock in the morning, which was found to be in the store of Washington-street and Tremont-street. The thermometer was near zero, and the firemen had a rough experience.

The last rail on the Buffalo, New-York and Philadelphia Railway was laid yesterday, connecting Salamanca, New-York, with the general connection over the road on Saturday, Jan. 4, 1873. Coal from the Osmeon Mines will be sent over the road to Buffalo at once.

The schooner H. K. Squires, of Dennis, Capt. Wing, from Boston, Dec. 21, for Rondout, with Portland cement, struck on the rocks off Nauset and foundered. She also leaks some in her upper works, but will proceed to-day, in the expectation of getting to Rondout.

Charles Hill, Charles E. Mills, Samuel Hunter and Charles O'Brien were committed for examination, yesterday, at Boston, by United States Commissioner Hallett, charged with attempting to scuttle the whaling bark Pilgrim, of New-Bedford, in Chesapeake Bay, while on a voyage from Norfolk to Boston.

Oil-Producers' Council—Compromise With the Refiners Signed.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 23.—The Oil-Producers' Council today ratified an Oil City agreement made by their Executive Committee with the Refiners' Association, providing that the latter shall buy 15,000 barrels of crude oil daily from the Producers' Association, and cooperate in other ways to maintain the price of crude oil at $4 per barrel and upward.

Machine-Shop Burned.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 23.—The machine-shop of McDonald & Sons, at Lansing, Mich., was burned Saturday night. The loss is $25,000.

A STARTLING PLOT.

How the Latest New-York Murder Was to Have Been Avenged.

John E. Simmons Shoved from the Park Hospital Last Night—A Vigilance Committee Formed to Lynch Him—Arrest of the Police.

John E. Simmons, the lottery man, of No. 67 Liberty-street, who so brutally murdered Nicholas W. Burrus, a lottery broker, of Brooklyn, was removed from the Park Hospital last night, under extraordinary circumstances. Early in the day, Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, received information from a source in which he placed confidence, that a number of Duryea's friends had banded themselves together in order to inflict upon Simmons as barbarous a butchery as the latter had inflicted on Duryea. The Park Hospital, if attacked, is wholly defenseless and unprotected, Warden George Brown and the three doctors would, of course, be unable, in the event of any organized assault on the building by a mass of men, to hold their own. Therefore prompt action was necessary to defeat the plot.

Capt. Leary, on receipt of his information, at once proceeded to the Central Office and laid the matter before Superintendent Kelso, who directed him to communicate with Warden Brennan, and have Simmons removed to Bellevue Hospital. This was done, and, lest the "Vigilance Committee" might attempt their work early in the evening, the Park Hospital was filled with officers of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, under Sergts. Hooker and Hughes. At 6 o'clock all was in readiness, and Simmons, being placed in an ambulance, was driven to Bellevue Hospital. In the ambulance were Warden Brennan, Dr. Amabile, of the Park Hospital, Officer Wahlen, of the Second Precinct, and the prisoner, Simmons. It had been noticed by Capt. Caffrey, of the Bedford-street Station, in whose precinct the murder was committed, and in conjunction with whom Capt. Leary acted, yesterday, that several men were loitering suspiciously in the neighborhood of the hospital during the evening, and a strict watch was kept upon them.

As the ambulance drew [illegible] of the gate of the hospital, Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, came up and informed Capt. Caffrey that he had also received information that forty of Duryea's Brooklyn friends had determined to kill Simmons before he left the hospital, and were to attack the institution last night. Capt. Kennedy explained that the suspicious-looking men already alluded to were some of his officers, whom he had detailed in citizen's clothes to watch the hospital.

Simmons was rapidly driven to Bellevue Hospital and placed in a strong room. Two officers of the Twenty-first Precinct are to remain with him night and day. That such a plot had been arranged is fully believed by the Police, though they, of course, declined to give any particulars regarding it, satisfied at having frustrated the success by their movement last night. For some days past threats of lynch law have been heard in this City against the prisoner, though they were usually predicated on the event of Simmons ultimately escaping conviction.

JERSEY CITY'S ALARM.

A Serious Broke Well of Carbonic Gas Found—Excitement Prevails—Fears Entertained.

Shortly before Christmas last evening fire was discovered in the High-school building on Bay, between Grove and Essex-streets, Jersey City. The building was four stories high, with a frontage on Bay-street of 120 feet, and about the same depth, and was supposed to be fire-proof. It was finished and first occupied about a year ago. A thousand tons of brick, slate and galvanized iron surrounded the building, with the intention of ventilating and heating at the same time; the floor was built mostly of wood; these timber beams extending from the cellar to the roof in both front and rear. The building was used for a year by the primary departments, which still occupied these floors, the fourth having been used by the High School since its organization in October. It was in the latter department that the fire originated. At part of the building was also occupied by the janitor, and the rooms of the School Superintendent and Board of Education occupied the whole front of the building on the second story. The flames were first discovered in the [illegible] room on the second floor, where the night school, with about 120 scholars and three teachers, was in session. The scholars were peremptorily ordered to sit still, and Miss Dunham, the principal, with great presence of mind, placed herself in the doorway, assuring the frightened children that they should be passed out safely. Among the officers

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Opinions of the Press.

From the Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette.

The New-York World, which has a liking for the Tribune because of the aid and comfort which it has for months afforded, and in new affording, the Democratic Party, and which hates the Times because of its hurtful warfare upon that party, has this to say:

"The Herald, in its tribute of 10c. Tribune reverses it to full privacy in the Republican Press and party councils, its service, a few months ago unquestionably at the extent of [illegible] and in full accord with the Republican Party."

It then proceeds to say that although the negotiations with Mr. Colfax have been broken off, and that a compromise ticket will [illegible] to seek, nevertheless, the change of base has reinstated the *Tribune* in its position as "the foremost organ of the Administration Party." It says the subscriptions to the Weekly Tribune mainly expire between the middle of December and the ensuing March, and that this return of the *Tribune* to its early faith is just in time to secure them all. It then proceeds to say that, "more than any other journal the Times, which never has attained a large weekly circulation, would have profited thereby." It says the Times would have received a large share of the old *Tribune* subscribers, and have become the leading national Republican organ, but that the *Tribune* has changed its policy just in time to disappoint these hopes.

The estimate of all this is expressed in the first paragraph of this article. The negotiations with Mr. Colfax, whose assumption of the editorship of the *Tribune* would indeed have done much to regain for it the confidence of the party, have been decisively broken off, and there is no telling when a new and competent editor may be obtained. There are rumors afloat concerning the names of able and eminent men with the position, but there seems reason to doubt whether any change will speedily be made, and it is not impossible that there will be no more attempts at further negotiations. The suggestions and [illegible] of the party and the *Tribune* subscribers are being [illegible] by the rumors of a change, and the yearly subscriptions are being renewed. The *World* tries to help its late ally along in this game. The critical time will soon have passed; the *Tribune* will have renewed its yearly subscriptions, and then it and the *World* will tangle together over the sheer muscle in which they threw dust in the eyes of the people, and smile in shining is more heavily than ever.

We say to our Republican friends that the *Tribune* is not to be trusted until it has actually passed under the full control of a sensible and trustworthy Republican editor. The *World's* summing up of the causes of overthrow is substantially correct, and that the *Tribune* is now in full accord with the Republican Party, is utterly false. There has not been the first sign of abatement of the venomous and irreconcilable hostility of the paper to President Grant, and to the administration. Only the other day, it was upon them both have steadily increased in malignancy every day since the burial of Horace Greeley. Witness even its yesterday's issue. It says the President's action in regard to the Louisiana difficulty was "a great wrong against popular liberty, and that the indifference of the people to it is [illegible] is still more lamentable." It proceeds in a long leader to arraign the President in similar terms for usurpation and "extraordinary proceedings fraught with momentous consequences." In the same issue it has warm words of commendation for the late Democratic victory in Connecticut, and it is pervaded throughout by intense and vindictive hatred of the President and the party of which he is the national head.

Of course the world will take such a paper for what it is worth. It is the bitter enemy of the Republican Party, it well knows that there is no more hurtful lie than a false friend, and that if the *Tribune* should, through fraudulent pretenses, become recognized as the Republican Party in its organ, it would be enabled to inflict upon that party much deadlier stabs than as its open foe it can deliver. It is well that the Republicans should understand for [illegible] that the [illegible] have ceased to [illegible].

But in the New-York Times the Republican Party has a trustworthy and creditable exponent of its principles, which labored for their establishment during the years of slavery, and effectively for the same purpose during the war in the last days. It is a thoroughly good newspaper, is conducted by high and patriotic principles, and has fully earned the confidence and support of the party. There is every reason why Republicans should take it in preference to the [illegible] and they have only got to call their enemy to the enemy.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

The work of reconstruction and rehabilitation and provision for the new order of things was hardly touched by the last Legislature, and it was [illegible] abandoned of the coming one. Matters [illegible] are of [illegible] and play a more important part than [illegible] people elected in Mr. Havemeyer an admirable Mayor, and intended that he should have the filling of the offices now held by one men who made reform necessary. Instead of which, it events are rightly read, the Times which [illegible] Havemeyer as the [illegible] of the Great and [illegible] promises to [illegible] for reform, colleguing with the Ring Mayor in his hours of official dissolution; he will check office the people elected Mr. Havemeyer to fill. Whatever the Times kicks out of power and regards the only as [illegible] better restored to power. Mr. Havemeyer "daily a dummy," when in very true time, says the paper, "we are expecting Republican intrigues." It takes an appeal from Republican leaders to the people. In case, just as the *Tribune* is [illegible] back into abject party fealty, the Times is [illegible] worked up into a [illegible] that Republican leaders are so willing to [illegible] a new Ring as ever the old Tammany leaders made the original reform necessary by the Ring they formed. Against a Ring two years ago, the Times is opposed to the Ring's successor to-day. There is no end to the whole people. Today it does the same.

Mr. William Orton, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and father to the pet project to use the telegraph to the general service, is very reserved, a project which the Times has [illegible] with a great deal of argument and ridicule, is the controlling purchaser of the *Tribune* stock. The Times finds itself opposing the new owners of its rival; finds itself committed against a job of which that rival's principal owner to the father; finds itself casting away from partisanism the very means by which the Times's power to [illegible] Republican party. The Times is not to [illegible] Party as its organ, it would be enabled to inflict upon that party much deadlier stabs than as its open foe it can deliver. It is well that the Republicans should understand for [illegible] that the [illegible] have ceased to [illegible].

But in the New-York Times the Republican Party has a trustworthy and creditable exponent of its principles, which labored for their establishment during the years of slavery, and effectively for the same purpose during the war in the last days. It is a thoroughly good newspaper, is conducted by high and patriotic principles, and has fully earned the confidence and support of the party. There is every reason why Republicans should take it in preference to the [illegible] and they have only got to call their enemy to the enemy.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

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From the Kansas Daily Tribune.

It is needless to say to Republicans that the NEW-YORK TIMES is a great paper, carrying news from every part of the world; that it ranks high as an able and loyal exponent of the dominant party in New-York City, and that during the last campaign it made a fight for the success of Republicanism that challenged the admiration of everybody.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has come to be the leading Republican paper in this country by reason first, of its fearless exposures of Democratic corruptions in the City of New-York; and, secondly, for the ability with which it has conducted the general political campaigns which, coupled with the unusual family affections, drove him to insanity and suicide. As the time of his death, he was the proprietor of the three offices mentioned in the letter, but leaves no money. His partner will examine his [illegible].

From the Terre Haute (Ind.) Republican.

The New-York Times deservedly stands at the head of the Republican Press, as the great leader of Reform, and the ablest advocate of Republican principles. Not only the City of New-York, but the whole country owes a debt of gratitude, which patronage can in no sense repay, for its fearless and faithful exposé of the frauds and villainies of the Tammany Ring, resulting in its overthrow, giving the Republican Party not only the credit of the work in the late election, but largely influencing the result in which it was assured the Democracy would be successful.

From the Rochester (Ills.) Daily Journal.

We advertise the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE as we advertise valued medicines, patent reapers, and Democratic newspapers; in the way of our business as publishers. If any Republican does not know better than to subscribe for the TRIBUNE while it continues the secure pursuit the last year, he must be a fit subject for an insane asylum. It is the only Republican paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES is our choice.

From the Commercial (Wis.) Press.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is doubtless the ablest Republican journal in the land; and it is fully up to the times in its various improvements. It takes a high position everywhere now in all issues of the day, and discusses the same in a candid and masterly manner. Parties according to political sentiments cannot do better in the selection of a New-York paper than subscribe for the TIMES.

From the Falls (Minn.) Republican.

The political severities of the past year have brought the NEW-YORK TIMES to the front more prominently than ever before, and it is now the recognized leading Republican journal of the country. The war is over at last, fully meeting their expectations. Its warfare has been good and honest, and its fearlessness in attacking corruptionists in high places was clearly established by its course against Tweed and his fellow-thieves in New-York last year.

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From the Mt. Holly (N. J.) Mirror.

During the recent campaign the NEW-YORK TIMES labored vigorously for the success of the Republican ticket, and gave every evidence of being worthy of the support of the Republicans. It is a first class newspaper in every respect, and we trust [illegible] every family in the country will [illegible] it.

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From the Somerville (N. J.) Advertiser.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 23, 1872.

The following are the closing prices for Bonds and Stocks to-day, as reported by the Stock Exchange Gold Reporting Room:

United States 6s, 1881, coupon	113½	113¾	113¾
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113	113	113
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupon	111¾	111¾	111¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	111	111	111
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	112	112	112
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupon	112¾	112¾	112¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	112	112	112
United States 10-40s, coupon	109¾	109¾	109¾
United States 10-40s, registered	109	109	109
United States 7-30s, 1st series	107¾	107¾	107¾
United States 7-30s, 2d series	107¾	107¾	107¾
United States 7-30s, 3d series	107¾	107¾	107¾
United States 6s, Currency	117	117	117
Pacific 6s of 1881	110	110	110
Central Pacific 6s, gold	103	103	103
Union Pacific 6s, gold	103	103	103
Union Pacific 1st Land Grant 7s	104	104	104
Union Pacific Income 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific Sinking Fund 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 1st Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 2d Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 3d Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 4th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 5th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 6th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 7th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 8th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 9th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 10th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
Union Pacific 11th Land Grant 6s	90	90	90
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 24, 1872.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—FOUR TO THE CLOCK.—Mr. JOHN E. OWENS, Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mr. SAM REYNOLDS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY DUNBAR.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., Mrs. HENRY MARSH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE LADY OF LYONS.—Miss MARIE WILTON.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—FAIR ROSAMOND.—Mr. Sir. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Miss CHRISTINE MAYBURY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM.—Mr. E. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss ETHEL GREENE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. H. M. PITMAN, Miss F. GEORGE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—LES CENT VIERGES.—Mlle. ADELE M. PATTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SIN AND LOVE.—Mr. M. W. FOLEY, Mr. LEFFINGWELL, Mlle. DUVAL.

BARNUM'S.—FUNNY MONKEYS and HUMAN NATURE.—Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES AND GYMNASTICS.—A Farcical and exciting.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Day Performance, Matinee.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—Grand Matinee.—Mr. FORREST.—Hamlet, Macbeth, Shylock and others.

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 64 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-House, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The subscriptions for the relief of poor homeless children continue to come in freely, and they are the means of doing a vast amount of good. We again beg our readers to go and see for themselves what suffering a little money may relieve, when it is properly distributed, as we know that it is by the Children's Aid Society. We have not recommended this Society without most carefully inquiring into its operations, and personally visiting many of its schools. Mr. BRACE reads us the following narrative from one of his agents:

When visiting the poor in the neighborhood of Centre-street, a visitor of the Children's Aid Society went into the basement of a house on Mercer-street. In a dark back room, without food or fire, he found a woman and three children, the latter from four months to four years old. The woman informed him that on the previous Saturday, for the first time in her life, she had gone out to beg for broken victuals, as she was nearly starving. She got along without fire to cook food. Her neighbor in the front basement, not so poor as herself, had a fire, and opened the door to let her share the heat, and that gave her food for a few hours. Her husband is well educated, once moved in good society, and had some reputation as a poet, but was ruined by drink. He gave her a little support to buy half the rent. Her infant prevented her getting regular work, and she could see no refuge from starvation but beggary. The visitor supplied her wants out of the TIMES fund, furnished through the Children's Aid Society, so far as to get a little coal and food to satisfy their hunger."

"This," adds Mr. BRACE, "is only one of hundreds of instances relieved by the Christmas money sent to the Children's Aid Society." We trust the good work will not falter. To-morrow evening Mr. WILLIAM F. FINCH, of this City, will give a dinner at his own expense to the newsboys and shoeblacks, at the Newsboys' Home. If there are any of our readers who do not feel particularly inclined to make merry at this season of the year—and even Christmas does not cure all heart-aches—let them go to this dinner, and see how the ragged and homeless boys of our City may be rendered happy at the cost of comparatively little money. We once more remind the public that contributions for the Children's Aid Society—of which the Newsboys' Home is a part—should be forwarded direct to Mr. C. L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth-street.

Considering the fate of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, it is a farce to speak of Mr. HEDGEWORTH'S new church on Madison avenue, at the corner of Forty-fourth-street, as an iron fire-proof building. Let anybody go and look at it to-day, and he will see that it is a wooden edifice, run up in the most flimsy manner, and covered with a thin sheathing of corrugated iron. It is one of the most dangerous structures recently erected in this City. Less than twenty minutes would suffice to burn it to the ground. As a piece of architecture, it is a deformity to a fine avenue—it seems a cross between a Hindoo temple and a Methodist Meeting; but perhaps these may be considered minor matters. If proper attention were paid by the Building Department to its business, such a church as this would not be allowed to invite a dangerous fire in so crowded a locality, and close to an immense railroad depot.

A somewhat "sensational" cable dispatch announces, on the authority of the semi-official St. Petersburg *Gazette*, that the British Foreign Office has protested against any attempt on the part of Russia to subdue the countries lying between Khiva and Afghanistan. That there is some measure of inherent probability in this statement cannot be denied. The Russian occupation of Khiva, against which the Khan of that territory recently made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the aid of the Viceroy of India, brings Russian troops very close to the frontier of Hindostan. The possession of Khiva gives Russia the control of the navigation of the River Amu, down which all the opposite side of the Caspian Sea drains. If Britain takes the Kabul, it is said, to be unassailable on high up on Khelmak, beyond which to the northern of Badakshan, against whose connection the British protest, if given, is all, has probably been directed. The possession of Badakshan would enable the Russians practically to take the Kabul, pushing bridge into the valley of the Indus by Dakoot and Peshawur. For the unexplored tongues the Amu and Indus, consists of but a single ridge, and is flanked on the eastern side by a valley leading directly to the Indus north of Cashmere. Even these advantages might not make Russia a very formidable enemy to a Government fighting so much nearer its base of operations, but neighbors not so close to another European power would not favorably give native encouragement to British rule in India a somewhat unpleasant impetus. Afghanistan, however, has shown no signs of doing anything for the Russians, and the natives of British India generally seem to have little desire to exchange our foreign rulers for another.

JOHN E. SULLIVAN, the Tammany Justice, who killed his former partner, RICHARD W. DURYEA, a few days ago, in Liberty-street, was removed from the Park Hospital to Bellevue last night under peculiar circumstances. The Police, having satisfactory information that a "Vigilance Committee" had been formed by DURYEA'S friends, to seize the person of the murderer and execute him, took prompt action in the matter. The fact that such an attempt was contemplated shows the strong feeling which this peculiarly brutal murder has excited.

A Few Words of Shoemaker in the Semi-Weekly Edition.

There are some things which a healthy public conscience should not readily forget or forgive. When the *World* blocks incidentally—as it frequently takes occasion to do—of Mr. TILDEN and the Democratic leaders "exploding the Ring frauds" by quoting Mr. GRIMES in CONNOLLY'S behalf, or when Mr. A. S. HEWITT—for whom personally we have the highest possible respect, except in his unnatural relations to Tammany—declares, before a Democratic meeting that "Democratic leaders like Mr. TILDEN and Mr. O'CONOR broke up the Ring," it is well for the public to recall a few plain facts. Just at present, it is a comparatively comfortable thing for Mr. HEWITT, Mr. TILDEN and the *World* to throw mud on the grave of the Tammany Ring. To abuse the late Controller and the President of the Board of Public Works and his associates, is quite easy, not to say a refreshing task. To denounce "the frauds of the Ring" now, when the whole world unites in pouring obloquy upon them, is not a very difficult or dangerous undertaking.

But there was a time—we beg leave to remind these outspoken denouncers of the Ring—when to attack TWEED or CONNOLLY meant an attack on an enormous and powerful interest, a gigantic corruption, backed by all the power of the Democratic Party. In those days, office, and emolument, and honor were on the side of the successful scoundrels; every possible promise of money and place was held out to those who would support them, and those who opposed had to bear a cutting storm of reproach and obloquy. The "leading citizens"—such as JOHN JACOB ASTOR, AUGUST BELMONT, MOSES TAYLOR—were all against us. Some of them signed reports certifying to the entire honesty of the Tweed government. In those days, respectable gentlemen leading the Democratic Party, like Mr. HEWITT and Mr. TILDEN, though despising from the bottom of their hearts the thieves in high places, and believing them thorough swindlers, yet never ventured to utter a word in public against them. In fact, to the distant public their respectability covered the Ring's rascality. Mr. TILDEN, Mr. O'CONOR, and others like them, appeared the pillars of Tammany Hall.

For many weary months, threatened by the unscrupulous combinations and immense power of this powerful, wealthy, and influential gang, we fought the battle against their corruption single-handed. A word then from Mr. TILDEN, an encouraging voice from Mr. HEWITT or Mr. O'CONOR would have been worth a thousand strokes now. In the heat and dust of that contest, to have heard openly from one of these Democratic leaders a single utterance of manly indignation, or an expression of the honest man's scorn of the swindlers who were notoriously robbing the public, would have been of untold importance. But he such expression ever came. There were faults enough uttered of TWEED and his set in private. These wealthy and influential gentlemen were perfectly willing to denounce the "Ring" after their dinner-tables, but to strike a blow, to make an effort even to aid in their exposure, to descend into the field where the strokes fell fast—this they never condescended to do. We need not remind the public where the *World* stood throughout that contest. It was the obsequious slave of the Ring.

The public will never forget that in the greatest battle ever fought with organized corruption in this country, the old Democratic leaders of New-York had not the courage on the instant to strike a blow. In all that bitter contest, when at times it seemed as if this journal would be overwhelmed by its enemies, or at least seriously injured by their machinations, we never had a word of open encouragement, or an act of assistance from the ancient chiefs of the Democracy. Even the journals of our own party often gave us but cool and halting support.

When at length the frauds were traced out, and emblazoned to the world, when a cry of indignation arose from the whole land, and the tide began to turn against the rogues, then our timid Democratic gentlemen began to find tongue. Then they denounced what it was no longer dangerous to denounce. Their indignation concerning the Ring was most edifying. After the Ring was down, Long Acres of Columns were covered with the splendid virtuous wrath which no one defended, and over wrongs which had long ago been exposed. What the *World* calls "Mr. TILDEN'S song *Ajax*" was not peculiarly Mr. TILDEN'S, and was anything but a wonderful song. Mr. CONNOLLY became frightened at the prospect of his "gold" dissecting-knife, and was induced to take an Assistant Controller whom all parties had confidence in, and whom HALL could not displace if CONNOLLY resigned. The appointment of Mr. GELPCKE was, in fact, made by the voice of the general public, and was met at the time by unreserved ridicule on the part of the *World*. Mr. GELPCKE was called an accomplice of CONNOLLY. The figures proving the Ring frauds were described by the *World* as fictitious, and have never appeared in its columns even to this day. Mr. TILDEN came in with his advice when it was very easy to give it, and the other leaders hastened to run from the sinking ship. Of Mr. O'CONOR'S legal services in the case, and the value of his eloquence alone, we have the highest sense. But they would have been more valuable had they come earlier, and more manly had they been spoken when it was dangerous to make them. But for Mr. HEWITT or the *World* to claim for the Democracy any of the credit of exposing this corruption, or of overthrowing the Tammany Ring, is simply an insolent imposition on the good sense of the public.

The nation in the late election have, in fact, pronounced that they will have nothing to do with any set of men who have had any affiliation with that Ring. And, in the minds of all honest people, there is a profound conviction that the Democratic party is responsible for it, and must go down with it. The *World*, as a venal organ of the Ring, must give place to an honest Democratic newspaper.

Suggestion for Screening Specie Payments.

Many of our readers will, we are confident, be pleased at the renewal of interest in the question of specie payments, of which our columns have recently afforded some indications. Two communications, the second of which appears this morning, have taken up the subject in a practical manner, and suggested a way out of our difficulties by an amendment of the National Banking law. They propose that the reserve now required of the national banks shall be required to be gradually changed to gold, until a sufficient amount of specie has been accumulated to make specie payments possible. Our correspondent "W." proposes, in addition to this, that as fast as gold is accumulated, and Government notes or greenbacks are liberated, the latter shall be withdrawn. We shall thus be at once providing a gold reserve for ultimate resumption, and reducing the volume of the paper currency.

Both the writers who have advocated this method of resumption are practical and acute financiers, and it is from this class that the solution of the problem must ultimately come. The conclusion of the letter we publish this morning contains a succinct statement of the evils which the uncertainties of the money market are bringing upon the country. They are not by any means overdrawn. Every one of our mercantile readers can understand them. Each one knows in his own experience, or by his own observation, how much trouble a "squeeze" in the money market makes. Each one knows, too, how tempting all kinds of speculations look when money is easy, and how many merchants of sanguine temperament and hasty impulses ruin themselves in advance by yielding to the temptations of such seasons. There has not been a year in a long time, so far as our own observation goes, when the holiday trade has been so dull. We wish every dealer who feels the pinch, and every one who has to deny or check a generous desire for gift-making, could see that the unsound currency is at the bottom of the whole evil. Many a tradesman is consoling himself that easier times must come soon. They probably will, but they will not come to stay, so long as our currency is isolated and peculiar, and so capable of being manipulated by reckless and greedy speculators. Whether the remedy lies in the plan suggested by our correspondents, we shall not now undertake to say. But it is certainly a matter that deserves the most careful study of practical men.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Later reports add little to the very full account we gave yesterday morning of the burning of Dr. TALMAGE'S Tabernacle Church, in Brooklyn. The disaster was made the occasion of some fluent remarks by the pastor last evening, at Plymouth Church, where the congregation assembled, and we are not prepared to say that the feint attempted to draw a moral from it were not as successful as could be anticipated, inasmuch as all allusion to the curiously insecure character of the church building was scrupulously avoided. To the carnal mind there is something akin to wrong-doing in what Dr. TALMAGE'S trustees have been guilty of. They built an attractive church for a very large congregation, and they built it in a way which, as they might have anticipated, endangered the lives of that congregation. It may be said that they depended on the architect to see to it that the building was fire-proof, and the architect is unquestionably more responsible than the trustees. Yet the blame for this slight, pretentious, deceitful structure must fall proportionately on all concerned in designing or sanctioning it.

But what can be said of the proposition already hinted, of rebuilding the church on the same ground in the same way? We presume there is no legal prohibition of such an enterprise. If not, it will be curious to see whether experience loses all its influence as a teacher in the case of a religious corporation—whether a burned church can be made to dread the fire. Nothing is more certain—not even that Dr. TALMAGE will draw crowds—than that [illegible] will be well [illegible] Mr. Proudfoot, of the Pacific Mail, with [illegible] interests wanted the co-operation of Pelz for "pooling." Speculations to secure Money may prove a multiplication table, but public opinion is becoming more and more sensitive in New-York, and it is morally certain to be followed, as regards Mr. JAY GOULD and his fellow-conspirators, that "kinds of a duchess look spoiler."

A Floridian Invention.

It has frequently been asserted that in this inventive age invention is not found south of Mason and Dixon's line. Whenever a new machine for the relief or the luxuries of the farmer, or a new device for smoothing the path of the washer-woman has been invented, its author has, as we are told, invariably been a Northerner by birth or residence. However true the charge of a lack of inventive genius among the Southerners may have heretofore been, it is true no longer. Two enterprising citizens of Wellborn, Fla., have taken away this reproach from their people, and have demonstrated that the ability to invent is no longer the monopoly of the shrewd and calculating Yankee.

It was natural that the first effort of Southern inventive genius should be directed to the improvement of the present method of dueling. Not only is dueling the peculiar delight of the Southern gentleman, but it is a pastime in which no important improvement has hitherto been made since the famous attempt of Mr. Midshipman Easy to introduce his plan of the triangular duel—an attempt which, curiously enough, has never met with the success which it deserved. The two Floridians who have followed in his footsteps as ameliorators of the code, and who, for convenience, may be designated by the generic names of Smith and Brown, have, however, not only invented an improvement in dueling, which is incontestably new, but one which will meet with the enthusiastic approbation of all intelligent duelists.

The story of the new invention is briefly as follows: Messrs. Smith and Brown had quarreled. Without according at absolutely true either of the conflicting reports as to the origin of this quarrel, we may regard it as highly probable that Smith, having been characterized by Brown as a liar of vast and varied mendacity, was right in assuming that the latter had been guilty of insinuations hostile to his reputation for veracity. The injured Smith thereupon courteously informed Brown of certain peculiarities of his ancestry and personal character, which could hardly fail to excite his resentment, and chivalrously warned him that he was about to "lay for him," in connection with a double-barreled shot-gun and a navy revolver. The process of being "laid for" is one which is eminently adapted to elicit a spirit of enlarged reciprocity. Brown, therefore, armed himself with a similar supply of weapons, and in his turn "laid for" Smith, until the two met on the public street, and simultaneously opened fire.

Now, there is reason to believe that these bellicose Floridians were by no means desirous to be suddenly removed from the scene of their earthly labors. They wanted to fight, but they did not desire to die. They therefore adopted, doubtless in accordance with a previous agreement, the happy expedient of shooting the bystanders and sparing one another. At his first fire Smith killed a casual spectator, who, as his name has not been reported, was probably an entirely useless person. Encouraged by this example, Brown fired and shot another bystander in the leg. Smith thereupon sent a revolver bullet through a third man's arm, and a simultaneous volley from each combatant wounded two more lookers-on. The honor of each duelist being thus fully satisfied, the two principals withdrew from the field, having achieved the double triumph of enjoying a bloody duel, and escaping even the slightest injury.

This happy invention, whereby the duelist shoots at the spectators instead of his opponent, will doubtless be hailed with delight by all combative Southern gentlemen. Its advantages are obvious. The duelist has the satisfaction of killing, without the slightest danger of being killed, and is in no danger of punishment at the hands of the law, inasmuch as he can easily convince a jury that in shooting a spectator against whom he had no possible grudge, he was merely guilty of accidental manslaughter. The vast superiority of this plan over the old-fashioned, selfish, and dangerous practice of restricting the duel exclusively to the two principals is incontestable. The two Floridians deserve to rank as inventors of great originality and brilliant genius, and as such their fame will hereafter be enshrined in the hearts of all intelligent upholders of the code.

MINOR TOPICS.

The theory of those in charge of the street-lamps, that the sun ought to be up at a certain hour every morning, and that hence the lamps should be extinguished when that hour arrives, irrespective of the actual degree of darkness that may prevail, has frequently subjected early risers to serious inconvenience. This extraordinary and intolerant theory seems to be shared by certain light-house keepers. For example, a vessel some weeks since went ashore on Fire Island at seven o'clock in the morning. It was dark at the time, partly in consequence of a fog, and partly because of the reprehensible laziness of the sun. The light-keeper had, however, extinguished the lantern in his light-house, as it is asserted, and the Captain of the vessel insists, that had the light been burning, he would not have been wrecked. As no provision is yet in a Court of Law the responsibilities of the Light-house Board for losses caused by the conduct or stupidity of light-keepers, we shall probably learn, in the course of the trial, whether our light-house keepers are directed to extinguish their lights at certain hours, irrespective of the degree of light that the sun may give out.

Another performer on the flying trapeze has fallen while somersaulting, has fractured his skull, and received serious injuries. His life is [illegible]

Seal-skin has latterly become a very fashionable article of wear. If its popularity should count one, the increasing slaughter of seals will of course produce a scarcity of the fur, and a corresponding increase in its value. Reasoning from these premises, an astute Yankee has undertaken to breed seals for the market. Apparently, there is no reason why his scheme should not be successful. The seal is hardy and is easily tamed. A seal pond would be vastly more valuable than a trout pond, and we may yet find a family of seals as frequent a possession of the farmer as a family of pigs. Why should not the domestication of wild animals be carried still further? The possession of a moderately-large farm might easily raise deer for the market, and the herdsmen of the West might stock his pastures with the buffalo. There would, of course, be difficulties in the way of breeding whales with a view to oil or polar bears, in order to procure bear's meat, bear's grease, and bear skins. There is, nevertheless, plenty of room for large additions to our present stock of domesticated animals.

Ever since the inauguration and successful carrying out of the scheme of the TIMES to give thousands of poor children a glimpse at green fields during the hottest days of Summer, journal after journal has taken up the subject, and writers in periodicals have been discussing it with considerable earnestness. Among the newest suggestions is one from Doctor TOMES, in the *North-Western Medical Journal*. The Doctor, having made a careful comparison of the health reports of the chief cities of the Union, learns that one-half of all the deaths are of children under the age of five years, and that the immediate cause of such mortality is due to the derangements of digestion produced by impure air in hot weather. To guard against further results of this kind, Dr. TOMES proposes that each city shall have play-grounds, situated at a sufficient distance from the establishments to insure pure air, and at a sufficient height to be free from malaria. These play-grounds he would have well shaded and well supplied with good water, and with enough cottages to allow for the residence of mothers and their sick children. But instead of having them provided by private subscription, the doctor would have the thing done at the expense of the different State Governments. The plan, as a whole, is certainly an attractive one, and is worthy of consideration.

In consideration of the large number of deaths reported as the result of careless handling of fire-arms, a resident of La Crosse, Wis., has been induced to invent a sort of shot-gun which can be warranted not to go off by accident. Now, of course, it is one thing to invent, but another thing altogether to have an invention—no matter how manifest the benefit to be derived from it may be—brought into general use. The principal gun manufacturers, most of whom have large assortments always on hand, cannot be expected to interest themselves very eagerly for its success, and the smaller ones would be afraid to touch anything new. The probability, therefore, is that the La Crosse genius will not have much scope for his invention for some years to come.

The Committee of Seventy and the New Charter.

The report that a new charter had been prepared by the Committee of Seventy is not correct. A pamphlet containing some suggestions has been printed, for private circulation among the members of the Committee, but none of them have been adopted, nor even discussed, by that body, nor by any subcommittee. The Committee on Legislation appointed a subcommittee of three—consisting of ex-Gov. Seymour, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and Mr. Isaacs S. Schultz—to draw up the outlines of a charter, for the purpose, if necessary, of having a conference with the Republican Committee, previous to taking any action in the matter. This subcommittee accordingly presented a draft of the pamphlet in question to a meeting of the Committee of Seventy, on Friday last, but they did not submit it as their report, nor did any one of the three members bind himself to support any provisions of it. They merely offered to present points, and a series of considerations and arguments in case of a conference with the Republican Committee. When the subject came before the meeting on Friday last, Gov. Seymour, one of the three who submitted the report, moved that before considering it the Committee should appoint a committee of two who would agree to a conference with the Republican Committee. To this motion Mr. Jonathan Sturges moved an amendment, that, considering that the Legislature was elected in the interests of reform, it was safe to suppose that it would not make a charter as would meet with public approval. This amendment was carried, and the proposition of a conference with the Republican Committee was virtually rejected. There was no order made upon the report of the Subcommittee of Three, and the matter will likely come up for discussion at the next meeting. The Committee of Seventy will probably not confer with anybody as to the provisions to be embodied in the new charter. They will, it is understood, submit a charter themselves, but the pamphlet in circulation must not be considered, in any manner, as representing the views of the Committee.

The Death Penalty in Iowa.

The Quakers of Iowa have made a protest against the attempt to restore the death penalty in Iowa. They say:

> At a called meeting of the delegates of the Iowa yearly meeting of the religious Society of Friends, representing about 5,000 members, held at Oskaloosa, 11th mo., 16th, 1872, it was unanimously agreed to memorialize the next session of the State Legislature, entering our solemn protest against the repeal of the wise and humane act of last session, abolishing capital punishment. On behalf of the meeting afore-said. DAVID MINA, Clerk.

SHAKSPEARE IN HARLEM.

"NEW-YORK'S EYE"—AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE.

One of the smallest villages we have ever seen enjoys a day was passed last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. "New-York's Eye" is a little [illegible] of commonplace wit, made to the standard Mr. FRANK MARSHALL. If that the object of [illegible] criticism by comparison with [illegible] plots, motive, and ideas whose [illegible] is fashionable life that now wrestles on [illegible] there [illegible] to controversy. Yet [illegible] may be pardoned, as [illegible] humor, and it at least [illegible] a play very popular. A boor, who is [illegible] into the Queen's Collection, is [illegible] of some natural, and [illegible] really clever talents beneath a mask of clumsiness [illegible] ton. This suggests the general idea of the [illegible] "Peter Stuyvesant," Lord Dudley, for [illegible] name, passes for a sycamore, and [illegible] brave gentleman. His daughter [illegible] into the hands of a young [illegible] Tree, he saves a young [illegible] from drowning, and then runs away [illegible] the clutches of [illegible]. This character [illegible] the plan of the play. An improvement [illegible] acting in Gustave Kruger—a creature of the [illegible] romantic character to [illegible] and on that fact to [illegible] claim. To say that [illegible] Kruger is a [illegible] Mr. Kruger [illegible] hardly say to his face most of that [illegible] writer. Players are [illegible] and [illegible] are of constructing rather than of [illegible]. For example, in the picture [illegible] the dark act, the fact that [illegible] and Kruger are both perfectly dry, when the former has really been in the river, and the latter is supposed to have been, would betray two secrets alike essential to the [illegible] of the story. Then, moreover, a [illegible] of the incredible about the [illegible] of the fire, which in a similar way [illegible] from the interest. To play-goers, however, who relish this kind of comedy, such faults will not be found serious, and even were they greater than they are, would be eclipsed by merits of far superior degree.

The actors of "New-York's Eye," last night, were smooth and consistent, rather than brilliant. Mr. CHARLES, as *Lord Chalice*, got a good deal of deserved applause—deserved for his artistic care and clear study—in a part for which he is extremely ill-suited. In the blank-less *Bragleigh*, Mr. HOCKWELL was fairly respectable. Mr. DAVIDGE misconceived the part by taking a part hardly worthy of his powers, and Messrs. BRADSHAW, POWERS, and WARING were acceptable in their respective rôles. Miss DAYENPORT and Miss MORAN exercised their usual talent, and some unusually handsome dresses in Continental style. Mrs. GILBERT made many hearts in Mrs. *Bramble*. The woman and the "gals" were about as much as could possibly be desired, and the comedy was received with hearty laughter and applause. It will be repeated nightly until further notice, and as a special matinée on Christmas Day.

PERSONAL.

Among the artists who have recently arrived in the United States from England is to be mentioned Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.

THE NEWEST OPERA BOUFFE.

The merriest entertainment of a season, at the Olympic Theatre, during which amusing performances have been numerous, was supplied to a very appreciative audience last evening, when "Les Cent Vierges" was represented for the first time in America. For three hours the hilarity was almost unbroken, and while the heartless laughter attended the recital of the libretto, the principal numbers of the score were redemanded with an earnestness too real not to be accepted as assurances of the popularity of M. Lecocq's latest composition. The story of "Les Cent Vierges"—the most inoffensive, be it said, ever selected by either M. Offenbach or his rivals—merits a brief review. In the first act of "Les Cent Vierges" the listener becomes aware of the fact that the English Government is about to dispatch a cargo of one hundred maidens to a distant colony, the inhabitants of which are unprovided with wives. The shipload in question is the second sent forth, an earlier invoice having gone astray. Before the list of maidens is filled, *Gabrielle* and *Rosiarine*, the NYMPH, respectively, of *Anadale* and *Pontardet*, appear. In the belief that the throne surrounding them intends visiting one of the vessels in the harbor, they join it, and are borne off. The husbands, of course, arrive too late to prevent their departure, and the curtain falls upon a hurried movement to overtake the outward-bound bark. After the second discloses the mythical colony, where the cargo of spouses is anxiously awaited. The maidens arrive, and, in spite of their protest, *Gabrielle* and *Rosiarine* are doomed to share the fate of their companions. Their determination to resist, however, is strengthened by the unexpected landing of *Anadale* and *Pontardet*; and *Rosiarine's* cleverness in suggesting that the two men don female attire, enables the quartet to remain together and form a plan of escape. Soon afterward the colonists draw lots, and the men are assigned as wives to the Governor of the isle, *Sir Jonathan Thompson* by name, and to his secretary, *Bathstack*. The ceremony of pairing off terminates this act. Of the following one, we need but say that it embodies the discovery of the deception practiced upon the officials of the colony. *Anadale* and *Pontardet* would perish all once, but for *Gabrielle's* felicitous trick of making love to the vain old Governor. Time is thereby gained, and a revolt of dissatisfied because wireless colonists soon liberates the captives. The welcome arrival of the long-delayed first cargo finally quells the rebellion, the opera ending with a picture of general gladness. The plot, it will be admitted, is an ingenious one. It must be acknowledged, too, that although it sustains three acts, the interest does not flag for a minute. The dialogue is comical; one or two excisions will render it as innocuous as the most severe censor could desire. And the music is melodious and [illegible] is harmoniously and not noisily instrumentated, and it does not include a dull bar. With this testimony as to the character of the libretto and score, it is not surprising that a success and satisfied performance of "Les Cent Vierges" should have secured the success. Yesterday, Miss. Aimée, as *Gabrielle*, acted with even more than her wonted animation, sang with an effect only impaired by a cold, and wore toilets of the most dazzling kind. Miss. Bonelli assumed very efficiently the rôle of *Rosiarine*. M. Juteau was as vivacious as ever as *Anadale*. M. Duchesne supplied a picture of *Pontardet* as elaborate and droll as that of Gen. Bouen. M. Lenoyer, as *Sir Jonathan*; M. Nardin, as *Bridebath*, and M. Manens, as *Crosbley*, are also to be mentioned for commendable work. The representation, indeed, was, without doubt, the most complete yet offered by the troupe of Messrs. Chizzole & Co. A dashing quartet in act the first; a pretty duet, commencing "Nous allons le voir!" as companion vocal gems to the encore sort, incorporated by Mlle. Aimée, and a drinking song, with a quaint refrain, in act the third, were, on the occasion we write of, chosen for repetition by the audience. There will surely be no change of bill at the Olympic for a fortnight.

Cary Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 9 Park-row: 9 A. M., 11°; 9 A. M., 11°; 9 A. M., 21½°; 12 M., 27½°; 2 P. M., 29½°; 6 P. M., 28°; 9 P. M., 26½°; 12 P. M., 26°. Average temperature yesterday, 23½°

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Previous to the week opened quite briskly yesterday, Monday, Dec. 23, and the attendance at the Exchange was large, while the sales consummated—although all of a local character—were of rather more importance than usual, with fair prices realized. The table given is a review of the proceedings:

Thomas Wilcox & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Mr. Ralph Robinson, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as 208, 210 and 212 Franklin-street, east side, between Greenwich and Washington streets, and 208 Franklin-street, west side, between Franklin and Hubert-streets, each lot 25 by about 120.6, with a four-story and basement brick house on the former, and a four-story brick tenement in rear, together renting for $2,600 per annum, sold to George Hall for $30,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 1,141 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,139 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,137 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,135 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,133 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,131 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,129 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,127 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,125 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,123 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,121 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,119 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,117 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,115 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,113 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,111 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. 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By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,043 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,041 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,039 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,037 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,035 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,033 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,031 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,029 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,027 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,025 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,023 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,021 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,019 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,017 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,015 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,013 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,011 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,009 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,007 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,005 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,003 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 1,001 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 999 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 997 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 995 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 993 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 991 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 989 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 987 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 985 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 983 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 981 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 979 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 977 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 975 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 973 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 971 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 969 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 967 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 965 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 963 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 961 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 959 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 957 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 955 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 953 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 951 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 949 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 947 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 945 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 943 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 941 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 939 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 937 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 935 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 933 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 931 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 929 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 927 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 925 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 923 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 921 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 919 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 917 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 915 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 913 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 911 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 909 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 907 Third-avenue, between 61st and 62d sts., on the west side, 20 feet 6 inches front, and 100 feet deep, to Adolph Rieg, subject to a mortgage of $10,000, at 7 per cent, which was bought in by the purchaser at $11,000. By Edward Schell, Esq., referee, sale of the three-story brick tenement-house and lot, No. 905 Third-avenue, between

WIESBADEN.

OLD-ESTABLISHED AND KING SALT SPRINGS. WELL-KNOWN ALKALINE SALT THERMAL SPRING.

OPEN UNINTERRUPTEDLY DURING THE WHOLE YEAR.

Nearly all diseases (Gichtische, Rheumatische Wiener cure); Hydropathic establishments; First-class, Russian, Roman, Irish, Vapor, and Subterranean Baths; Mineral and Medicinal Baths of every description; Orthopædic establishment; celebrated Gichtische Brunnen; Wiesbaden Wasser for all known springs, and of freshest filling. CONCERTS DAILY BY THE MUNICIPAL CUR ORCHESTRA in the splendid saloons of the Cur House, in the gardens, and at the Cur Spring. MILITARY CONCERTS (regimental music) and KURSAAL CONCERTS by the most celebrated artists. PROMENADES for carriages and horses. READING-ROOM, with 150 journals; conversation saloons; GAME SALOONS, COFFEE SALOONS and RESTAURANTS, with cuisine of highest order. Open shops in the Colonnade. BANKS and BRANCHES. RICHLY-ENDOWED ROYAL THEATRE; opera and drama; four nights of receipts. HALLS AND

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

The Annual Dinner of the Sons of New-England.

Two Hundred and Fifty-Second Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Speeches by Elihu S. Gurdin, Senator Wilson, H. W. Beecher, Gen. Sherman, Wm. M. Evarts, and Others.

The sixty-seventh annual dinner of the New-England Society was enjoyed last evening, at Delmonico's, and was characterized by the most brilliant success which always crowns their reunions. The hall was appropriately and tastefully decorated for the occasion. Upward of 540 guests and members of the Society were in attendance, and the dinner was noticeable for the pleasantry and good humor which prevailed.

Elihu C. Cowdin, President of the Society, occupied the chair at the front table. Seated with him were Gen. Sherman, Commander-in-chief of the United States Army, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Gov. Jewell, Connecticut, ex-Gov. Hawley, of Connecticut, Judge J. R. Brady, President of the St. Patrick's Society, John G. Dale, St. George's Society, James Muir, St. Andrew's, Mr. McDonough, St. Nicholas, Gov. Morgan, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Charles A. Peabody, Henry Clews, Gen. Henry Wilson, Isaac H. Bailey, Vice-President of the Society, Benjamin K. Phelps, Joseph H. Choate, and others.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

We have come together this year to celebrate an event dear not only to the sons of New-England, but to friends of civil and religious liberty all over the world. And I am sure you will gladly join me in adding a cordial welcome to the distinguished guests who now honor us with their presence, and unite with us in this joyous occasion. Welcome to Gen. Sherman and the Army of the United States! Welcome to the eminent statesmen of the Republic! Welcome, welcome, one and all!

The first and most grateful duty which I have to perform on this occasion is to tender you, gentlemen of the Society, my acknowledgments for the great honor you have conferred upon me in electing me to preside over this our cherished association. For the evidences of your partiality and confidence I beg you to accept my warmest thanks.

My next duty, though not yet none the less important, is painful. Since we met on the last year, death has not spared our beloved New-Englanders and our own Society. In the person of his years and the light of his fame, Moses, a son of Massachusetts, has passed away. A native of the same Commonwealth, the illustrious Franklin, drew the lightning from heaven, and by the same name and lament subdued it. Caught it every living language, and at the touch of his finger, assailing time and space, brought into instant communication with each other the uttermost ends of the earth. We miss from our ranks to-night Mr. Hamlin, Samuel Dorr, John F. Kennedy, Webster, Hayes, Josiah Dorr, John F. Kennett. They, too, have passed away, but their lives intelligence, chaste, exemplary character, and Christian virtues we hold in fond remembrance. For to this all—the flowers strewn by the hand of affection do not yet withered on the grave of one of whom it has been so justly mourned by the entire nation, the great journalist and patriot, Horace Greeley, whose name alone is epitaph and eulogy.

It is now my duty, gentlemen, to propose to you the first regular toast, the response to which however unwisely, has been assigned to your President:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

An heroic figure, a life illustrated by frugal virtue and high courage; of heroism in common life, of faith realized, of sweet oneness and of a smooth home that was conquered and crowned a conqueror.

Gentlemen, like most of you, I come from the quietest part of the country. I have been very generous forbearance while I make some brief commentary suggested by the story of those memorable men whose landing on our shores two hundred and fifty-two years ago we now commemorate. That event, to me, is invested with peculiar interest. The blood of our race, is familiar to you in all its details. It is spread throughout the Union, for the Pilgrim Fathers, in the brief Constitution they framed and adopted in the cabin of the Mayflower, established principles of self-government applicable not only to the colony in their own community, but to the whole civilized world. They landed with the open Bible in their hands. They conquered the wilderness, the savages, their own passions, in the name and by the word of God. They established free schools in order that every child in the land should learn his duties and his rights; and so they gave to every man who was amenable to the law a voice in the making of the law. Perils that would have daunted souls of less heroic temper attended their first attempts to cross the ocean. I need not remind you that they encountered suffering in the little Speedwell, of only sixty tons burden; and that the larger flower, which finally brought them to our shores, was a frail vessel of barely 180 tons. It was no hospitable shore to which the exiles fondly gave the name of New-England, for could they form the faintest conception of the dismal welcome that lay in wait for their colonial scheme. Yet had they not been debarred from sickness and privation, as half of them soon did, they would still have accomplished their leading purpose: "Freedom to worship God!"

The political principles bequeathed by the Pilgrim Fathers have given the United States a record of recorded time. They inspired the patriot orators of New-England who laid the foundations of our present social fabric. And now, since England and the United States have again been involved in grave differences, may we not feel an honest pride in the fact that to New-England's sons of Adams, Hancock, Webster, Everts, Wade, and Doyle—was committed, with universal assent, the momentous and honorable task of upholding the rights and defending the cause of the nation? Nay, more: of dictating measures to us so that whole world.

And may I not be pardoned, even in this presence, if I express the hope that for us the period of war has passed away? Our mission is a mission of peace, of conciliation, of improvement. Henceforth no free State can be founded with the hope of perpetuity, whose Constitution does not recognize the essential principles promulgated by the Pilgrim Fathers. Wherever those great men are named in the annals of the world in the American Capitol at Washington there is a passing illustrative of their departure from Delft Haven; in the British House of Parliament there is another representing their landing at Plymouth; and thus we see that New England is not only a province of her founders than Old England is of her sailors.

"The President of the United States" was then given, and was received with cheers. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose name was coupled with the toast, responded as follows:

REMARKS OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.

If I were to take example from the theme of which I am to speak, my speech would be very short. [Laughter.] It is certainly a task tough enough. To speak of the President of the United States abstractly is not difficult, but to speak of him concretely, in an occasion when the whole country has been discussing him with contemptuous of both kinds, [laughter,] and to speak of him in the presence of many that perhaps voted for him, and whom I may seem to flatter, [laughter,] and in the presence of those who voted for him, and assertions duty did not vote for him, [laughter,] to whom I may seem, therefore as introducing politics upon a festive and social occasion—to do justice to my subject, to myself, to those enjoying yourselves, and watching me as a man on shore watched the Indian in his canoe shooting a rapid, it is a very beautiful to the man that is drawing the scales and whirlpools on the right and left; and I can only say, if you think, when I get through my speech, it is a poor one, and you could have done better, I will very gladly step aside and let you try it. I fail with his minister once, and at last the minister told him that he would try him aside on a given occasion, and make a speech. He attempted it, and declined and consulted and consulted, and the girls and boys beginning to laugh at him, he had to say finally, "If you can do any better than I can, come up here and try it." [Laughter.] I don't know that the American admirers of the ministry is very great. [Laughter.] I think that we have a very great admiration for love in the general. I think that we all of us believe in everlasting love, and in the perfect possible, and in all that sort of thing. [Laughter.] And by my assertion is that the cause of veneration, if we were to be phrenologically examined, would be found generally obvious. [Laughter.] We don't look to any statesmen except Gerrit Smith to Hon. [Laughter.] And he, poor fellow, has to [laughter.] Now, then, I shall not, we are not in the school-room, we are not in the senate-house, we are not in the caucus, we are not in the political arena, we are not in the forum, we are not in the hustings, we are not in the political meeting, we are not in the political convention, we are not in the political campaign, we are not in the political canvass, we are not in the political election, we are not in the political contest, we are not in the political struggle, we are not in the political fight, we are not in the political battle, we are not in the political war, we are not in the political peace, we are not in the political treaty, we are not in the political alliance, we are not in the political league, we are not in the political union, we are not in the political confederation, we are not in the political association, we are not in the political society, we are not in the political club, we are not in the political party, we are 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